

HUSTON FOR CAPTAIN

Governor Barnes Designates the Guthrie Man

TO LEAD THE OKLAHOMANS

S. A. McGinnis and Jake Schweitzer are Lieutenants.

Guthrie, O. T., May 2.—(Special.)—Governor Barnes this afternoon designated Colonel Robert B. Huston, of Guthrie, to be captain of Oklahoma's company of cavalry. Captain S. A. McGinnis of Newkirk, first lieutenant, and Jacob Schweitzer, second lieutenant.

The appointments are highly satisfactory from a military standpoint. The struggle for the captaincy has been waged incessantly with the governor for a week or more, the choice finally narrowing down to Colonel Huston, commander of the first regiment, and Colonel Baker of Pawnee, the second in command. Huston was the choice of the militia element, or a majority of it, and Baker had the backing of the politicians and the Rosenbaum influence. So close was the contest that the governor did not finally decide until this afternoon. Colonel Huston has been identified with the militia of the Territory since its organization and was the first elected captain of company A, of Guthrie. He served on Governor Renfro's personal staff, was elected lieutenant colonel of the regiment and when Colonel Steele retired from the command a few weeks ago was promoted to colonel. His military record is first-class as applied to the times of peace and the popular impression is that he will stand the test of war.

First Lieutenant McGinnis is captain of company L, of Newkirk. In feature he bears a strong resemblance to General Taylor and among the soldier boys with whom he is extremely popular he is already dubbed "Old Rough-and-Ready."

Second Lieutenant Jake Schweitzer is the only one in the outfit who really knows the practical and seamy side of a soldier's life, having for ten years chased the wild and elusive Indian from hiding place to hiding place while serving as a private in Uncle Sam's cavalry. He came from Guthrie at the head of eight picked men whom he vowed for as being able to stick on the back of the "buckskin broncho that ever bucked," and could fire a rifle without closing their eyes. Lieutenant Schweitzer, in view of his ten years' experience, naturally thought he would be given a commission, but when he came to Guthrie and witnessed the governor pulled this way and that by a horde of politicians he was inclined to despair of being allowed the privilege of accompanying the troops as a high private in the rear rank. In his honest soldierly manner he said: "I'm not a politician and the only recommendation I can give the governor is my ten years' record and the endorsement of Major Woodson, an old commander."

As a matter of fact when Major Woodson was here last week he did speak to the governor concerning Jake Schweitzer and gave him a glowing send-off. The non-commissioned officers of the cavalry company will be appointed by Captain Huston. They comprise six sergeants, eight corporals, two trumpeters, quartermaster, farrier and saddler. These appointments will not likely be made for several days according to Captain Huston's own statement.

All of the quotas comprising Oklahoma's assignment have arrived and the city troops from Pawnee, Ponca City and Perry arrived yesterday afternoon and were met at the Santa Fe depot by the military and band and the cheers of a thousand assembled spectators. Oklahoma City's quota arrived this morning. Captain Barrett at the head of the eight husky young warriors comprising the pick of company F, of Shawnee, arrived yesterday, and reported at headquarters. Lieutenant Capron was to have arrived in the city today to recruit men for Teddy Roosevelt's cavalry regiment has been delayed by high water and will probably not arrive until tomorrow. It has been the popular impression that the company just raised by the governor is intended for service in the cowboy regiment, but this is probably a mistake.

ALVA'S QUOTA.
Alva, O. T., May 2.—(Special.)—Company A, O. K. N. G., will be represented by T. E. Ball. Ball is one of our prominent young men and E. G. Douglas is assistant postmaster of Alva, and captain and A. D. C. on Governor Barnes' staff. They are both young men of ability and sand, and will no doubt give a good account of themselves.

NEW KANSAS POSTMASTERS.
Walker Confirmed Kiowa Agent and French Receiver at Alva.
Washington, May 2.—The president today sent these nominations to the senate: William E. Lanley, to be attorney for the Southern district of Ohio.

Captain to be major: Robert B. Savage, Eighth Infantry; Charles A. Chidwell, Seventh Infantry; Wilson T. Hart, Fifth Infantry; William E. Dempsey, Fifth Infantry; William E. Dougherty, First Infantry; Sumner, First Infantry; Greenleaf A. Goodale, Third Infantry; Cyrus B. Roberts, Seventh Infantry.

First Lieutenant D. W. French, Seventh Infantry, to be captain.

William V. Lucas, to be register of the land office at Chamberlain, S. D.; Alex. Meggett, to be receiver of public money at Tax Co., Wis.

To be agents for the Indians—Clarence A. Warner, at Fort Hall, Idaho; Nimrod S. Walpole, at Colorado, at Pueblo and Jacarilla agency, New Mexico; Oliver Applewhite, at Klamath agency, Oregon.

Postmasters: Kansas—James W. Titus, Medicine Lodge; W. H. Mackey, Jr., Junction City; William Smith, Galena; Joseph Clark, Chetopa.

Washington, May 2.—The senate today confirmed these appointments:

Julius Jacob, to be assistant treasurer at San Francisco, Cal.; Erasmus A. Williams, to be surveyor general of North Dakota.

To be Indian agents—Jay Lynch, at Yakima agency, Washington; William T. Walker, for the Kiowa agency, Oklahoma. To be receivers of public money: C. H. Norris, at Yuma, Cal.; W. Y. French, at Alva, O. T.; Samuel A. Young, at Sundance, Wyo.

Victory For the Whiskey Trust.
Chicago, May 2.—The United States circuit court of appeals today decided in favor of General John McNulta the suit of Deming & Co., and Moses Solomon against General McNulta, as receiver of the whiskey trust. The decree of the circuit court is affirmed.

Deming & Co. brought suit, as a test case, against the trust for rebates which it was claimed had not been paid them as agreed. The decision upholding the circuit court is considered a decided victory for the trust.



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

count of themselves in the crack company from the Territory. It shows right to give up good positions to go as private soldiers and the boys will have the good wishes of our people here.

DISLOYALTY IN BLACK

Ponca City People Warn an Insolent Soldier Not to Leave.

Ponca City, O. T., May 2.—(Special.)—When the soldiers boys were about to take the train last evening for Guthrie to join the United States cavalry, a negro named Ed Gendrick, a saloon porter, made insulting remarks about the American flag, calling it a red flag. He said he would tramp it under foot. Insulting (taunts were made to the soldiers until they could stand it no longer. Frank Joliffe, one of the soldiers, knocked him down and he fared badly for a few minutes, when his wife and mother came to his rescue. Out of respect to them the crowd let him go without further punishment, and he retired to his home bruised and bleeding.

After the train departed the crowd required to Army hall, where resolutions were passed demanding that Gendrick leave town at once. A committee of five was named to deliver the ultimatum, and they went to his house, followed by a couple of hundred spectators, one bearing a new rope. Sheriff Pierce and Marshal Gilien, in behalf of the law, kept the committee out of the house, but the clamoring of the crowd made them consent to an entrance. Upon assurance that the negro was not harmed, the notice was served upon him and he consented to leave town. He was immediately accompanied to the stock yards, at the edge of the town, and told to get out and not return or a severe penalty would be given him. Nothing but loyalty to the flag will be tolerated in this town.

For a prompt, effective and reliable blood purifier take only Hood's Sarsaparilla.

WOODS COUNTY GETS A SONKING.

Alva, O. T., May 2.—(Special.)—Rain fell over this county from 7 p. m., April 30, to 1 a. m. yesterday. It was a gully washer, and places this county in the rank of the territory for crops of all kinds. No such prospect has ever been known in the territory for what Woods county shows today. Our immense crop of 1897 will be small in comparison unless something unforeseen happens before June 1 to destroy it, which is not at all likely.

WHOOPING COUGH.

I had a little boy who was nearly dead from an attack of whooping cough. My neighbors recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I did not think that any medicine would help him, but after giving him a few doses of the remedy I noticed an improvement, and one bottle cured him entirely. It is the best cough medicine I ever had in the house.—J. L. Moore, South Burgetstown, Pa. For sale by druggists.

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MONEY IN EMERGENCY

Voted By House and Senate Yesterday.

IT IS MADE AN OBJECT

In the Bill for Men to Enlist In the Army.

Washington, May 2.—The passage of the emergency war appropriation bill was the feature of today's action by the house. The naval appropriation bill, with the senate amendment providing for the payment of officers of the navy for the use of their inventions by the government, was reported from the conference and passed. It now goes to the president.

Mr. Cannon, in explaining the necessity of the emergency war appropriation, pointed out that there was no dollar available from any other source to meet these demands. Prompt action was demanded in each instance to place at the disposal of the authorities means to equip and make most efficient the forces of the United States.

Mr. Steele, Ind., interrupting, said he had been advised at the war department that the federal government would pay and desired to pay immediately volunteers from the moment of their enrollment and Mr. Sayers added that the government would pay all expenses of volunteers incident to their movement from their homes to the place of enrollment.

Mr. Dingley, Maine, called attention to the probable expense of the war and asked for estimates for the fiscal year. He said the \$20,000,000 appropriated for defense had been exhausted; that the present emergency bill carried \$30,000,000 and the expenditures made necessary by reason of the war would probably amount very soon to \$100,000,000 because of the fortification appropriations. The bill was then passed without division.

Mr. Lacey, of Iowa, presented the conference report on the general Alaskan bill extending the homestead laws to and granting railroad rights of way in the territory.

Mr. Loud reserved a point of order pending an explanation of the measure as involving new legislation. The conference measure carried among other important provisions, one for the creation of a commission to consider the North Atlantic fishery question and another to promote reciprocal trade relations between the United States and Canada.

Mr. Dingley protested against the feature of the report creating a commission to consider the North Atlantic fishery question and other conference amendments. He said the conference had exceeded their authority in incorporating the provision, and moreover, the proposition in itself was not such as to command support.

Mr. Moody, Mass., spoke and concluded by making the point of order against the amendment that it was holding the jurisdiction as being beyond their duties.

Mr. Shafer, Colo., spoke in support of the conference report.

Speaker Reed sustained the point of order made by Mr. Moody and the report was declared rejected, and a further conference was asked with Messrs. Lacey, Shafer and Ellis as house conferees.

Mr. Boutelle, Maine, of the conferees on the naval bill, announced the result of a further conference with the senate in an agreement whereby the amendment providing for the compensation of naval officers for governmental use of their inventions had been stricken out. It was this amendment to which the house objected on Saturday and, it having been eliminated, the bill and conference report were accepted.

Mr. Loud, Cal., called up a resolution providing for the creation of a congressional commission to make an exhaustive explanation into the postal service and report to congress. In support of the resolution Messrs. Loud and Fleming, Ga., said frequent statements had been made in congress and the press suggesting abuses that had grown up in the service, and the bill was apparently one inviting investigation.

The resolution was passed. The bill providing for the suspension of certain statutes relating to the commissary department was received from the senate with senate amendments, and upon motion of Mr. Hull the house voted to concur.

At 4:32 p. m., the house adjourned.

PASSED WITHOUT A WORD

Patriotism Superior to Orators in the Senate.

Washington, May 2.—Several war measures were passed by the senate today and, notwithstanding their importance, not one of them elicited the slightest debate. Probably the most important measure passed by the senate was the emergency war de-

partment bill, carrying \$30,000,000. Not more than ten minutes were consumed in passing it, that time being occupied in reading the measure. Mr. Hawley, chairman of the military affairs committee, secured the passage of a bill providing for the enlistment of a volunteer brigade of engineers and of 10,000 men in the south, who are immune to yellow fever, these enlistments to be in addition to those provided for in the president's call for 125,000 volunteers. The men will enlist "for the war."

Two other war measures were passed, one suspending, for the duration of the war, the restrictions placed by existing laws upon the quartermaster's department of the army, in order that supplies may be purchased without the present formality; and the other providing that owners of mining claims shall not forfeit them for not performing assessment work upon them, provided they enlist for the war.

The war revenue measure passed by the house of representatives last Friday was received by the senate and referred to the conference committee for revision.

At the opening of the senate's session this morning, the following bills were taken up:

Mr. Chandler, of New Hampshire, introduced a bill to amend the postal laws relating to the use of postal cards, and the bill was passed without a word.

Mr. Hawley, thinking that Mr. Chandler referred to his bill, replied briefly, addressing Mr. Chandler directly.

"That is two or three times the gentleman has asked me that question about bills I have reported. I have already stated that the bill was duly considered, and that it was passed by the committee. I bring a bill from my committee, and I tell the truth about it. The committee has given that bill full consideration."

"Do I understand the senator from Connecticut to say," inquired Mr. Chandler, "that this army deficiency bill has been considered by the committee?"

"The bill I've got here is not an appropriation bill," replied Mr. Hawley.

"If the senator from Connecticut has kept his temper," contended Mr. Chandler sharply, "he would have learned the bill I addressed my remarks to was not his bill. If he would listen before he undertakes to lecture me it would do him good."

"I do not desire to enter into any discussion with the senator," replied Mr. Hawley.

chaplain offered devout thanks for the glorious victory won by Commodore Dewey's Asiatic squadron.

Mr. Turpie of Indiana, chairman of the Democratic caucus, presented an order appointing Mr. Chittenden (Dem.) of Iowa to fill the vacancy on the finance committee caused by the death of Senator Walthall. The order was adopted.

A conference on the sundry civil bill was agreed to and Messrs. Allison, Quay and Gorman were named as the senate conferees.

The financial report of the naval appropriation bill was taken up and a bill to send back the use of the right-of-way through public lands to tramways, canals and reservoirs was passed.

The resolution presented last Thursday by Mr. Butler of North Carolina, declaring that no necessity existed for issuing bonds to provide funds for the war and in favor of the levying of an income tax, was laid before the senate.

Mr. Butler, in supporting the measure, declared in favor of paying the expenses of the war "as we go." No issue of bonds would be necessary if the war was carried on as Lincoln carried on the great civil conflict. If the navy and land forces of the United States were allowed to move upon the enemy, promptly and aggressively, the war could be over before the "bond sharks" could further succeed in "mortgaging the future of our own people."

The resolution was then referred to the financial committee.

The senate agreed, on motion of Mr. Allison, to adjourn today until Wednesday at 1 p. m. and went into executive session.

At 3:35 p. m. the doors of the senate were opened. The senate took a recess until 8 o'clock to await the emergency war appropriation bill.

When the senate reconvened at 8 o'clock the bill was passed to amend the postal laws relating to the use of postal cards, so that the use of cards may provide them, under certain restrictions, and mail them by placing upon each a one-cent stamp.

The emergency war appropriation bill was received by the senate, and Mr. Hale of Maine asked that it be laid before the senate and considered at once.

Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire inquired whether the bill had been properly considered by the committee.

Mr. Hawley, thinking that Mr. Chandler referred to his bill, replied briefly, addressing Mr. Chandler directly.

"That is two or three times the gentleman has asked me that question about bills I have reported. I have already stated that the bill was duly considered, and that it was passed by the committee. I bring a bill from my committee, and I tell the truth about it. The committee has given that bill full consideration."

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"I do not desire to enter into any discussion with the senator," replied Mr. Hawley.

"I think the senator would better not," said Mr. Chandler. "I addressed myself to the bill that came from the house of representatives and the senator lectured me on an entirely different bill."

The war emergency measure was read at length and passed without a word of debate.

The senate then, at 4 o'clock, under the order previously made, adjourned until Wednesday.

BUCKLE UP, AMERICA!

The Best Safety in the World for Cuba, Bruses, Sora, Ufers, Salt Ribs, Sore, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chills, Corns, and All Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by G. Gehring.

IN THE ARMY AND NAVY

War Department Arranging For Transporting Troops to Cuba.

Washington, May 2.—Four flags were displayed today, for the first time in many months, from the staffs of the state, war and navy department buildings, and on the east front a huge garrison flag floated in honor of the victory of the fleet yesterday.

The war department is spending all its energy in mobilizing the volunteers and the recruiting of a regular army to its full war strength of 100,000 men.

Secretary Alger and General Miles had a long conference with the president this afternoon, presumably in regard to the appointments in the volunteer service. In a few days all the troops that have been ordered to Tampa are expected to reach that place, and the eight large transports which are to conduct the first expedition to Cuba have been ordered to proceed to Tampa. The officials, however, decline to make public any information regarding the expedition or the place in Cuba where it is to land. The quartermaster's department has begun negotiations with railroad companies for transportation of the volunteers to their mobilizing points, and it is expected arrangements will be made for uniform rates on all the lines, so as to move the troops with the least expense to the government.

General Wesley Merritt, commanding the department of the east, with headquarters at New York, reported at the war department today for consultation with Secretary Alger. The purpose of his visit, other than that stated, was not divulged.

The officers of the commissary department at New York city today opened proposals for supplying food to the army of 100,000 men if the government finds it necessary to contract for that number. It will be the officials are opposed to buying concentrated foods, on advice of the medical department of the service.

The naval militia of the country is hastening to extend its aid to the government. Commander Emerson, of the Maryland naval militia, came to the navy department today and informed Lieutenant Gibbons, the energetic young officer who has done so much to form the naval militia, that he has gathered another battalion of 120 men, which would be ready soon for active service.

Commander Little, of the Rhode Island naval militia, was a visitor at the department and explained that he had 90 men ready for mobilization. Commander Norton, of the North Carolina naval militia, called personally and succeeded in having the department change its order made in the case of the monitor Naugatuck so as to allow the North Carolina militia, instead of the militia of Chesapeake, to take that monitor from Wilmington to Port Royal.

Gladstone Is Not Comfortable.
Hawarden, May 2.—The physicians announce that Mr. Gladstone is not very comfortable, but he is not suffering pain and had a good night's sleep.

CENSUS ON SYMPATHY

Great Britain Polled By a Friend of America.

SCOTLAND IS TRUE-BLUE

Ireland Leans Spainward and England Is Mixed.

London, May 2.—The question as to whether British sympathy is really with America is still agitating those who are chiefly interested in establishing a good understanding between the two nations. Mr. Fred Hamworth, who personally and through his papers is doing the most efficient work in this direction, is convinced that a large majority of the people of the United Kingdom are reservedly in sympathy with the United States. He bases his conviction on a careful canvass of the country, which he has just completed. It shows that Scotland is practically solid for America, and that Ireland, except in the north, is hostile to America.

The merchants, shippers and business men generally, 30 per cent are keenly American, 35 per cent are neutral and 35 per cent are against war anywhere.

The nonconformists are solidly pro-American, while 50 per cent of the Roman Catholics are pro-Spanish in all cases, according to the figures collected.

The British aristocracy, aside from the Catholics, is evenly divided, while the Jews are opposed to America.

On the subject of Catholic opposition to America, the Daily Mail, in an article printed today, says:

"It is largely due to distinguished members of the Catholic aristocracy and to the Catholic prelate of the United Kingdom and Ireland that a slight sympathy for Spain has been worked up during the past few days. The priests and people alike are intent on showing their interest in the country, which is a firmer stronghold of the church than Italy, and great efforts are making to force the trend of public opinion. This fact and the strong Irish feeling explains why so few Nationalist members of the house of commons have spoken publicly in favor of the United States. Messrs. Redmond and Dillon have spoken, but the latter was immediately attacked by the probably most widely circulated Catholic organ in England, the Catholic Times."

The "incalculable mineral wealth" of newly found mining regions largely run by syndicates and promoted by transportation companies, is in too many instances really a fable. The products of industry in legitimate fields of enterprise nearer home are far surer and promise more stable rewards. No one will go unwarded in the pursuit of improved health, who use regularly Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for malaria, dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, etc.

SPAIN'S AUXILIARY CRUISER

Equipment in That Line Has Been Grossly Exaggerated.

London, May 2.—All the information obtained concerning the Spanish force of auxiliary cruisers, in regards to which vague reports have emanated from Madrid, tends to show that it has been overestimated. The best two ships, the Columbia and the Normanna, formerly of the Hamburg-American line, are yet unarmed, and it is believed they will be unable to secure armament.

The chief factor of the remainder of the Spanish force of auxiliary cruisers consist in the six steamers belonging to the Barcelona Transatlantic Steamship company. They are fairly well armed, but they have been scattered. Two of them are with the Cape Verde squadron, as transports, one is conveying the torpedo flotilla and another, it is said, is at Santiago de Cuba and two are at Cadix.

SPAIN'S NATIONAL HOLIDAY

Is Kept With a Piffle Pretense of Rejoicing.

Havana, May 2.—Today was the Spanish national holiday, in commemoration of the victory ninety years ago at Madrid against the French, and it passed off with considerable anti-climax. The Spanish are confident that "soon will occur another glorious deed of valor against the stranger, thus perpetuating Spanish renown."

CAPTURE OF THE ARGONAUTA

One of the Most Important Prizes of the War.

Key West, Fla., May 2.—One of the most important captures made since the outbreak of hostilities was that of the Spanish steamer Argonauta by the gunboat USS Albatross. The steamer was sighted near Key West, and was captured by the Albatross on Friday morning. The steamer was carrying a large cargo of arms and munitions, and was bound for Havana. The capture of the Argonauta is considered one of the most important prizes of the war.

NAVAL RECRUITS SHIPPED

Chicago, May 2.—One hundred and seven recruits for the naval service left this city today for the Norfolk navy yard. They will ship aboard the Newark.

COAST PATROL VIGILANT

Portsmouth, N. H., May 2.—The cutter Columbia sailed at 6 o'clock this morning. The Minnesota sailed west at 8:30 o'clock.

Portland, Me., May 2.—The Columbia was sighted from the Portland observatory at 8:30 o'clock this morning off Richmond's Island, heading for Portland harbor.

Provincetown, Mass., May 2.—The San Francisco passed Race Point this morning at 7:45 o'clock, headed for Provincetown.

Provincetown, Mass., May 2.—The San Francisco steamed into this harbor at 8:15 this morning and dropped anchor near the Ketandin.

New Orleans, May 2.—The cutter New Orleans passed here at 8 o'clock, bound east.

BLOCKADERS MAKING READY.
(Copyrighted, 1897, by Associated Press.)
On board the Flagship New York, off Havana, May 1, 4 p. m. via Key West, Fla., May 2.—The blockade of Havana continues. The United States fleet at this hour is somewhat concentrated, lying about ten miles off Havana castle. The cruiser Montgomery and the tug Commodore have just arrived from Key West. The Iowa, Indiana, Detroit and Mayflower are lying close to the Flagship New York. The Mayflower is going back to Key West.

The weather is fine and a stiff breeze is blowing.

Captain Evans and Taylor came on board the Flagship during the day and had a consultation with Rear Admiral Sampson and Captain Chadwick.

The British steamer Stratheden, Captain Currie, from Progress to Sagua La Grande, in ballast, was made to leave at 1:20 this morning, after two days had

been fired from the flagship. The Stratheden was boarded, proved her identity and was allowed to proceed, as Sagua La Grande is not a blockade point.

Captain Currie said he was stopped twice before during the night.

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